

REMARKS

Pending Claims

Claims 1, 4-9, and 13-26 have been amended. No new claims have been added. Claims 2-3 and 10-12 were canceled in a prior Amendment. Accordingly, claims 1, 4-9 and 13-26 are now pending in this application. Claims 1, 25 and 26 are independent.

35 U.S.C. § 101

Claims 1, 4-9 and 13-26 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. In response, claims 1, 4-9 and 13-26 have been amended. Claims 1 and 26 are now directed to a method for organizing personal information that includes using a data entry interface displayed on a computer display, and falls under the statutory class of a process. Independent claim 25 is directed to a computer display displaying a data entry interface, and falls under the statutory class of a machine. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection of claims 1, 4-9 and 13-26 under 35 U.S.C. § 101.

35 U.S.C. §§ 102 and 103

Claims 1, 7, 9, 14-16, 18 and 20-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by the non-patent publication by Syroid et al., entitled "Outlook

2000 in a Nutshell" (hereafter "Outlook"). Claims 4 and 25-26 stand rejected over Outlook in view of Yeung et al., U.S. Pat. Appl. Pub. No. 2003/0093556, (hereafter "Yeung"). Claims 5-6, 8, 17 and 19 stand rejected over Outlook in view of the Examiner's Official Notice. Claim 13 stands rejected over Outlook in view of Yeung, and further in view of the Examiner's Official Notice. Applicants respectfully traverse these rejections, and request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections for the following reasons.

Independent Claims 1, 25 and 26

The present invention, as claimed in amended claim 1, includes a method for organizing personal data of a user into a single portable data file using a data entry interface to enter data in multiple formats including word-processing format, spreadsheet format, image format, video format and audio format. The personal data of the user contained in the data entered in the multiple formats is stored into one or more of a plurality of categories displayed on a menu bar of said data entry interface, said plural categories each including dropdown menus displaying subcategories for further organizing the data entered into one or more of said subcategories. The data in the multiple formats is directly entered into said data entry interface in the multiple formats by selecting at least one said subcategory from among said subcategories by selecting said at least one subcategory from one of said dropdown menus and directly entering the data in the multiple formats into said

at least one subcategory. The personal data file created from the data entered and organized is stored as a single portable file.

Outlook, on the other hand, allows a user to directly enter and categorize personal data only by using a "word-processing" format, i.e., by using the computer keyboard to enter alphanumeric information into the contact or calendar features of Outlook. Outlook makes no provision for directly entering personal data in a spreadsheet format, image format, audio, or video format using a data entry interface displayed on a computer display. Thus, the present invention allows direct entry of the personal data in multiple formats and it does not require different software programs for entering the data in the various formats.

The Office Action asserts that because Outlook enables MIME messages to be received in e-mail or saved as outgoing e-mail, that this teaches direct entry of data into the data entry interface in multiple formats, including spreadsheet, image, audio and video. Applicants respectfully disagree. MIME is a specification by which such multimedia data is contained within a message received, such as by e-mail. MIME offers a simple standardized way to represent and encode a wide variety of media types for transmission via Internet Mail. When using the MIME standard, messages can contain image, audio, and video messages. Further, Outlook allows a user to save MIME messages, and thus saved outgoing messages can contain image, audio, and video messages. This would force the user to send a message each time an image, audio or video file is to be put into Outlook and this is one way

image, audio, and video messages can be saved on Outlook indirectly. However, this method suggested by the Office Action does not allow selecting at least one subcategory from one of said dropdown menus and directly entering the data in the multiple formats into said at least one subcategory using the data entry interface, as recited in Applicants' claim 1. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1 is allowable over Outlook and the other art of record, whether taken singly, or in combination. Independent claims 25 and 26 include similar limitations, and are allowable under a similar rationale.

Additionally, Outlook does not make any provision for direct entry or access of data in a spreadsheet format, as also recited in Applicants' claims. For example, a user can attach/paste to the "Journal" of Outlook, files from Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Access, Microsoft Office Binder; however to data into these files, or to display these files requires respective different software programs. Claims 1 and 26 specify that data is entered in multiple formats including spreadsheet format and not just word processing or e-mail, as is enabled by Outlook. "Entering" data is different from attaching a file to an e-mail because "entering data in a spreadsheet format" allows for processing of the data, whereas "attaching" a file merely relocates the file to a new location. Further, under the attaching process proposed in the Office Action, first the original data must be entered/created in spreadsheet format using a separate spreadsheet software application package, and then a MIME e-mail must be used to save the file in an Outlook entry. Thus, two different software

application packages are required, whereas in the present invention, just the single software package allows a user to enter data into a spreadsheet in the data entry interface and also save it in an appropriate category.

In view of the foregoing, because Outlook does not allow direct entry of data into a data entry interface in multiple formats, and because Outlook does not allow the entering of data in multiple formats directly into any of a plurality of subcategories chosen from dropdown menus in the data entry interface, the invention is an improvement over Outlook which in practicality supports only a single format for entry of personal information. Thus, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1, 25 and 26 are patentable over Outlook and the other art of record.

Claim 7

Claim 7 recites that the plurality of categories include one or more user-defined categories displayed adjacent to the pre-defined data categories on the menu bar of the data entry interface. Outlook merely teaches that users can create new folders and add shortcuts to the Outlook bar. Applicants' categories are not limited to creating a folder. Instead, each category has subcategories displayed in dropdown menus (see base claim 1). For example, "budgeting" can be a subcategory within "expenses", and these can all be within a single folder. Accordingly, claim 7 is allowable over Outlook.

Claim 9

Claim 9 is directed to creating and storing the lists in the single personal data file, the lists including at least one of a Christmas/New Year's greeting card list, birthday/wedding anniversary card list, invitation to event lists and/or user defined lists; and accessing the lists for printing one or more labels using the data entry interface. Outlook merely teaches adding information to the contacts and manipulating groups of contacts (Outlook pages 339-342). Outlook makes no provision for printing labels from lists as recited in Applicants' amended claim 9. Accordingly, claim 9 is allowable over Outlook. Claim 19, as amended, is allowable under a similar rationale.

Claim 14

Claim 14 is directed to accessing and managing the entered personal data by accessing the data in word processing format, spreadsheet format, image format, audio format and video format using the data entry interface. Outlook does not have provisions for accessing and managing a user's personal numerical data in spreadsheet format, accessing a scanned document, a voice recording, or a video recording. In claim 14, all personal data entered in multiple formats can be accessed and managed in the formats in which they were entered using the data entry interface. Outlook only teaches navigation tools that provide for management of data

in word processing format (see page 129 and 160 of Outlook). Accordingly, claim 14 is allowable over Outlook.

Claim 15

Claim 15 is directed to searching an entirety of the user's personal data by performing a single search of the data file. Outlook, on the other hand, does not have a provision by which an entirety of a user's personal data which has been entered in word format, personal numerical data in spreadsheet format, scanned documents, voice recordings, and video recordings are searched by performing a single search. In claim 15, the entirety of the user's personal data refers to all personal data entered in multiple formats, including scanned documents, voice recordings, and video recordings. Thus, claim 15 is allowable over Outlook.

Claims 16 and 20

Claim 16 is directed to creating new categories, sub-categories, and sub-sub-categories of personal data in said data entry interface for display on said computer display. Outlook does not have a provision for creating new categories, sub-categories, and sub-sub categories of user's personal data. The Office Action compares categories to folders. However, Applicants' categories and sub-categories are not limited to creating a folder. Instead, each category has subcategories displayed in dropdown menus (see base claim 1). For example, "budgeting" can be

a sub-category within "expenses", and these can all be within a single folder.

Accordingly, claim 16 is allowable over Outlook. Claim 20 is allowable for similar reasons.

Claim 18

Claim 18 is directed to accessing and viewing the entered data in various formats generated by the software, including lists, tables, graphs, and charts, using the data entry interface. Outlook does not have a provision wherein the entered user's personal data that was entered in multiple formats is accessed and viewed as lists, tables, graphs, and charts generated by the software. Instead, Outlook merely teaches that lists can be created from data entered in word processing format. Accordingly, claim 18 is allowable over Outlook.

Claim 22

Claim 22 is directed to entering the data via a keyboard using the data entry interface in multiple formats that include word-processing format and spreadsheet format enabling entry of numerical data for numerical processing. Outlook, on the other hand, provides a calendar function, but the calendar can not perform the above-mentioned numerical processing or entry of data in a spreadsheet format. Accordingly, claim 22 is allowable over Outlook.

Claim 24

Claim 24 is directed to uploading the user's personal data file to a unique website to allow the user to access the personal data in the format in which it was entered from anywhere that Internet access is provided. Outlook does not have a provision by which a user's personal data in word format, spreadsheet format, scanned document format, voice recording, and video recording is uploaded to a unique website to allow easy access to the personal data in the format in which it was entered from anywhere internet access is provided. Outlook only teaches e-mail, and does not teach a single personal data file that is uploaded to a website, and that has the capability set forth in Applicants' claim 24. Thus, claim 24 is allowable over Outlook.

Claims 4, 25 and 26

Claim 4 is directed to scanning the data directly to said data entry interface, wherein, when said data entered by scanning includes personal information in an alphanumeric form, said software extracts said personal information from the data entered by scanning. Outlook does not teach wherein the data entry interface further supports data entered by scanning directly to the data entry interface. In Yeung, the multifunction peripheral device scan agent processes a document into an image, and stores the image in a scanned document folder. However, Yeung does not teach or suggest extracting personal information from the scanned document. Under

Applicants' invention, the software extracts personal information from the data entered by scanning. Accordingly, dependent claim 4 is allowable, and independent claims 25 and 26 are further patentable for this aspect.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully request that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Col D Barnitz', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Colin D. Barnitz
Registration No. 35,061

MATTINGLY, STANGER, MALUR and BRUNDIDGE, P.C.
1800 Diagonal Rd., Suite 370
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
(703) 684-1120
Date: October 23, 2007